

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 31

April 1948

PART IV
SOCIAL

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. A special research program on Japanese B encephalitis was begun in March at the National Institute of Health in Tokyo in co-operation with Occupation Force medical authorities, the prefectural health department of Okayama and the Okayama Medical School. The purpose of the program is to continue research on Japanese B encephalitis with reference to the survey of distribution of the virus in the endemic areas, evaluation of the effectiveness of the American-made vaccine against the disease and comparative evaluation of effectiveness of intracutaneous and subcutaneous injections of vaccine.

2. By 26 April approximately 36,371,000 persons had received typhoid and paratyphoid inoculations under the immunization program which began in September 1947.

3. An outbreak of typhus fever at the Sakai Mental Hospital in Osaka, which occurred in the last week of March, was brought under control in April. Ninety-eight cases were reported.

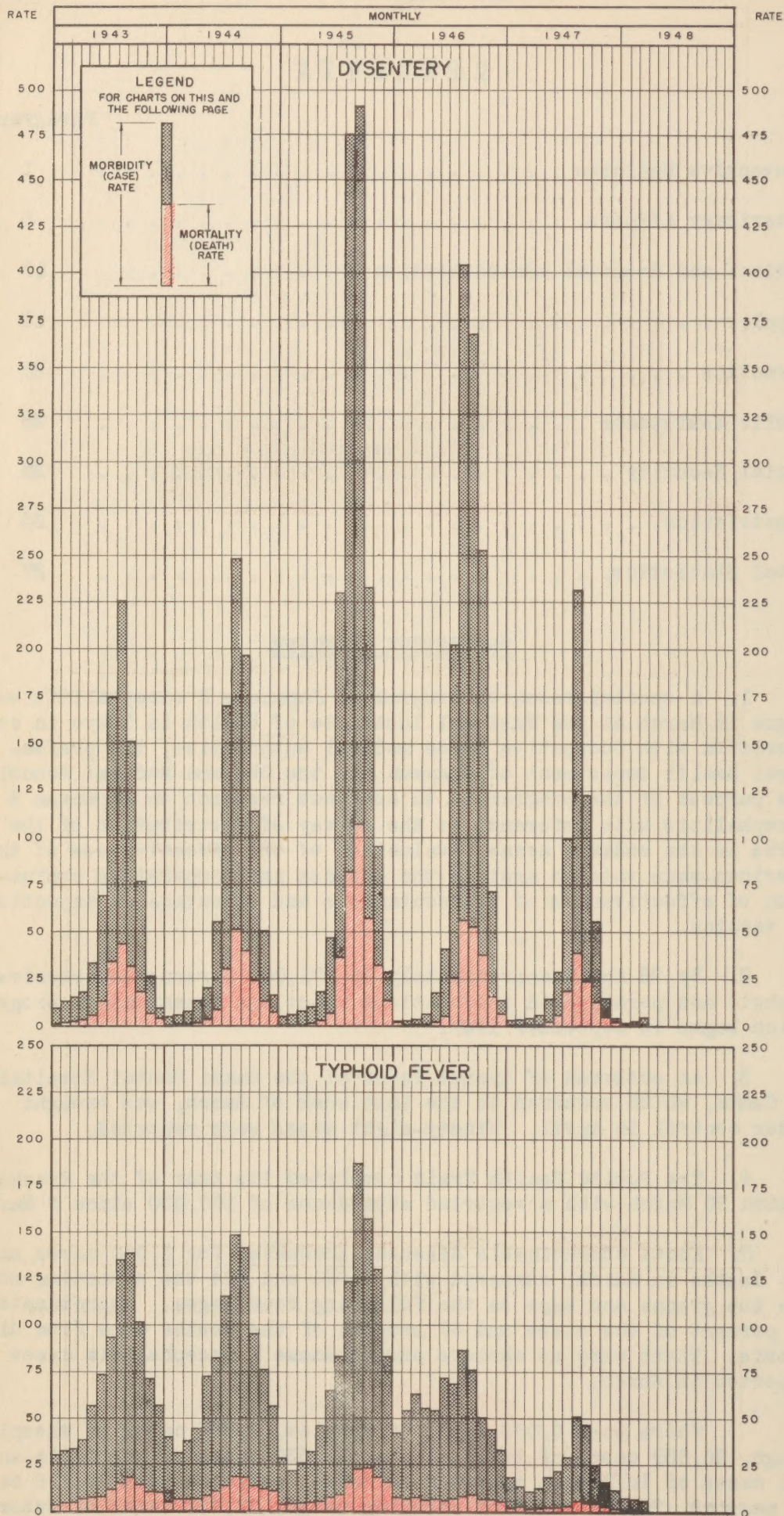
4. The Public Health Train completed its tour of the Kyushu region 26 March with a reported attendance of 150,000 since 9 March.

5. Acute communicable diseases accounted for 3,040 cases and 335 deaths in March, compared with 2,894 and 324 the preceding month. See the graphs and maps on the following four pages. Approximately 52 percent of the cases and 47 percent of the deaths were from diphtheria. There were no cholera and Japanese B encephalitis cases reported in March.

There were 6,083 cases of measles, 2,667 cases of whooping cough, 26,839 cases of tuberculosis, 17,532 cases of pneumonia and 381 cases of influenza reported in March, compared with 25,716 cases of measles, 22,675 cases of whooping cough, 27,236 cases of tuberculosis and 28,378 cases of pneumonia in March 1947.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM

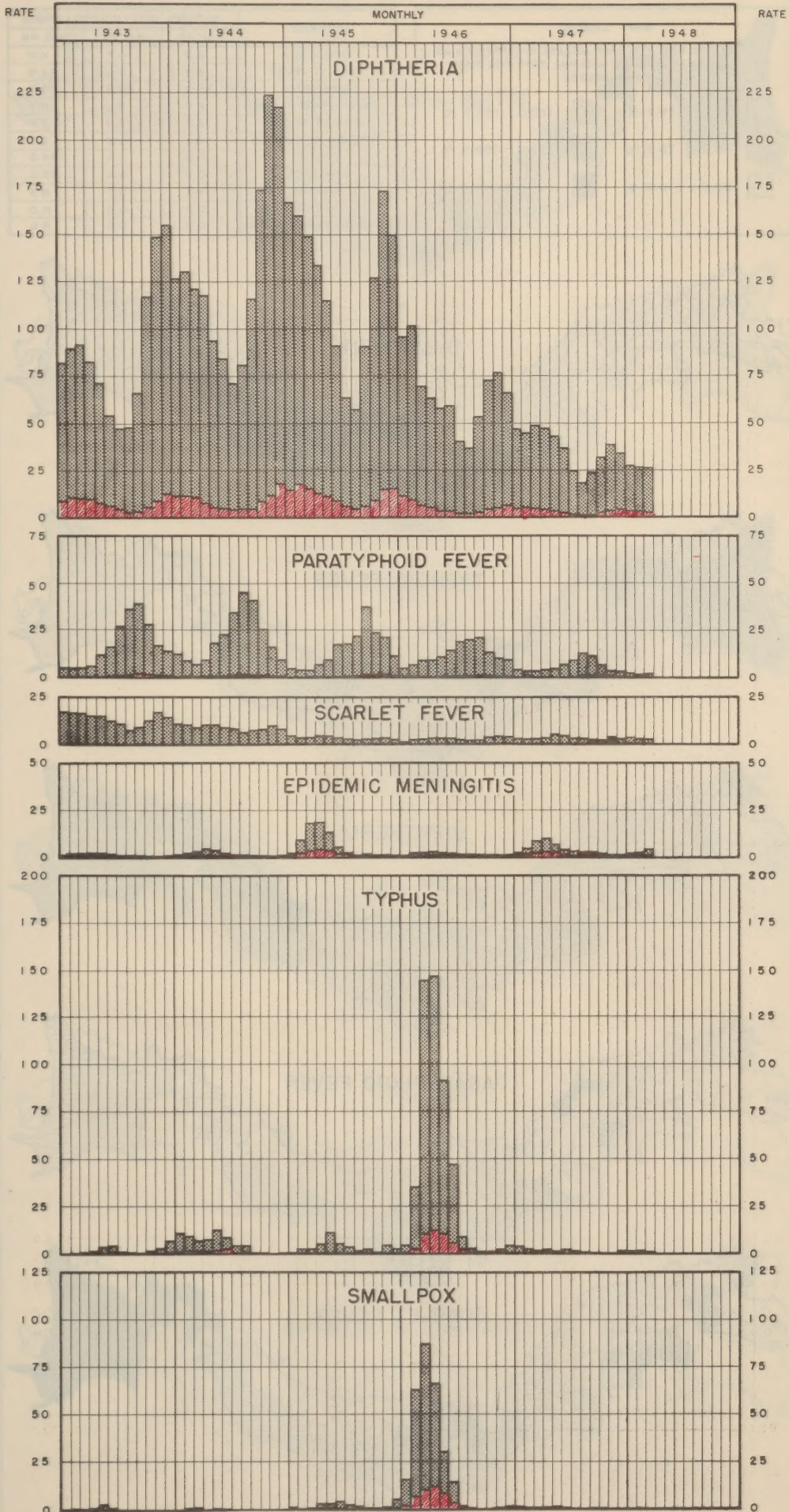


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EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

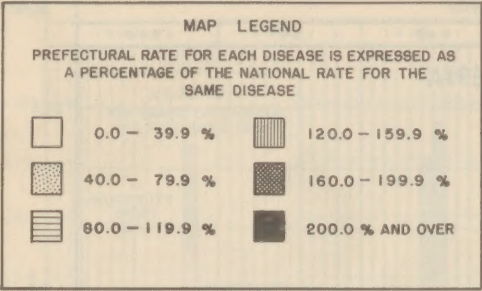
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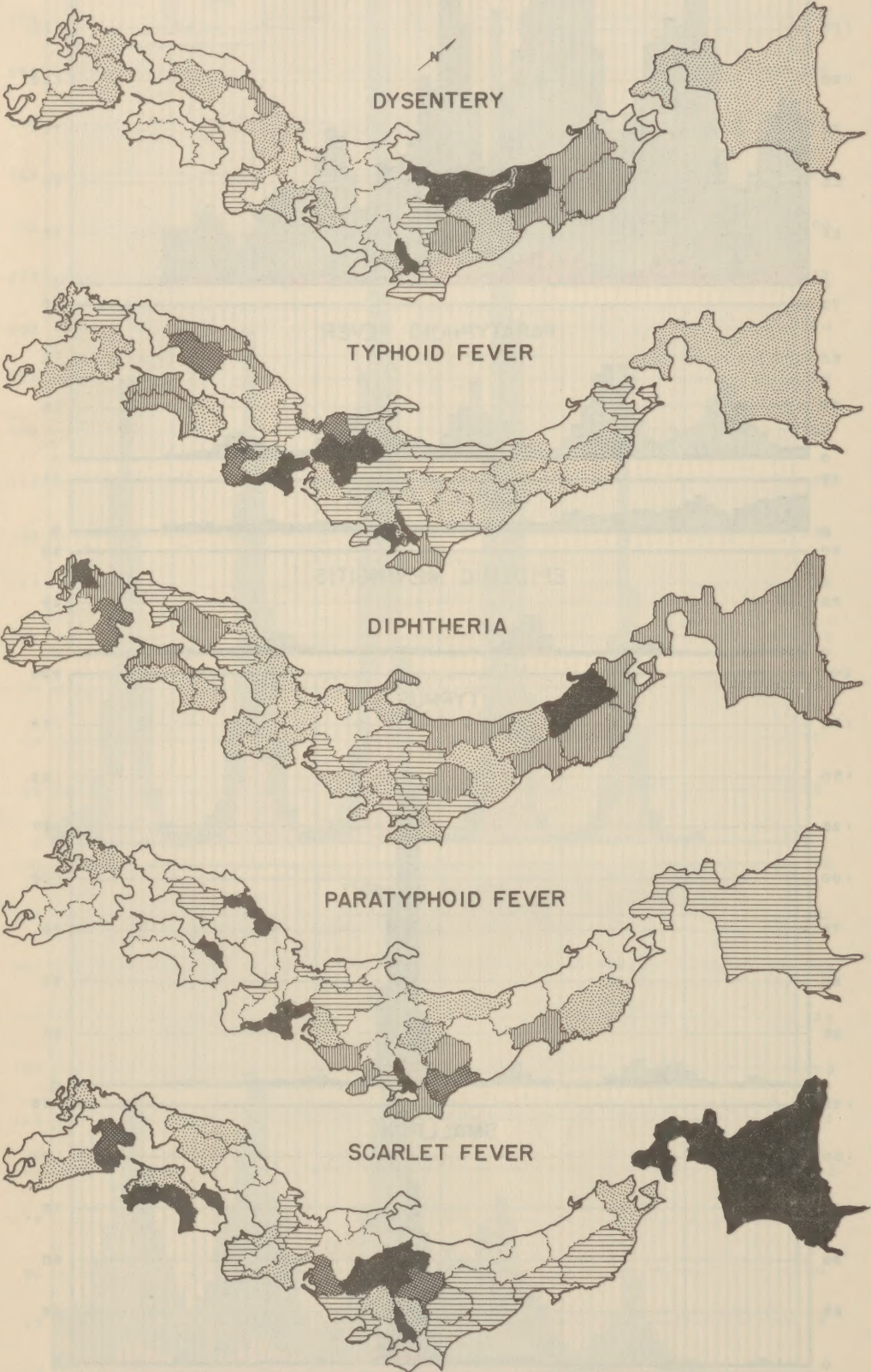
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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MARCH 1948



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM		
	MAR 48	MAR 47	MAR 46
DYSENTERY	4.9	4.7	4.0
TYPHOID FEVER	5.9	10.9	62.9
DIPHTHERIA	26.3	48.8	69.7
PARATYPHOID FEVER	2.0	3.1	8.3
SCARLET FEVER	2.7	3.0	2.9
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	4.2	8.6	2.7
TYPHUS	0.9	1.4	144.5
SMALLPOX	0.0*	0.9	87.3
MALARIA	3.8	13.7	N A
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	N A



* 2 CASES REPORTED.

NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS. NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

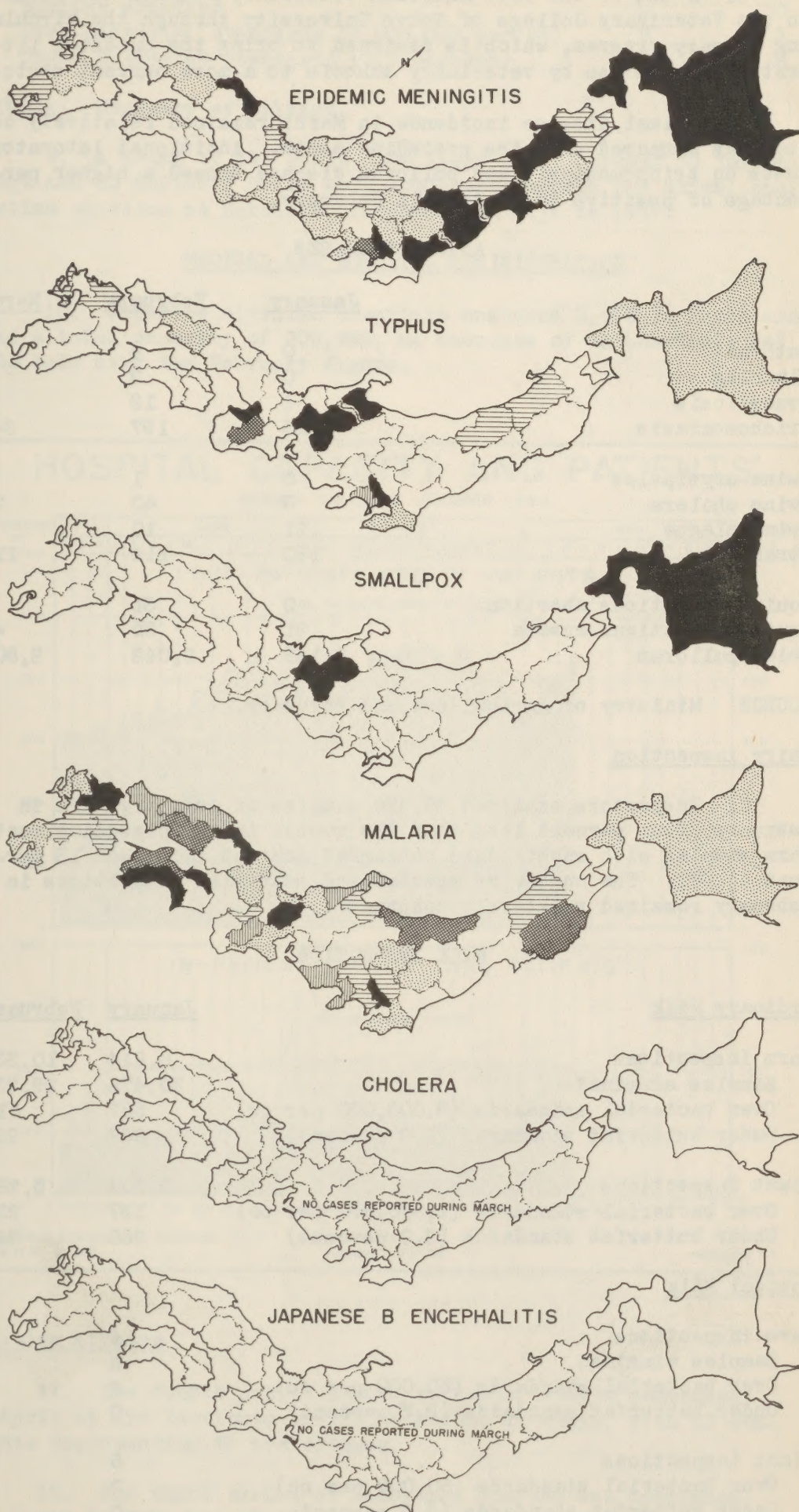
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ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · MARCH 1948



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. A set of the 1947 American Veterinary Journal was issued to the Veterinary College of Tokyo University through the circulating library program, which is designed to bring the outdated literature now in use by veterinary schools to a more current status.

7. Animal disease incidence in March remained relatively constant as compared with the preceding month. Additional laboratory tests on trichomoniasis and pullorum disease showed a higher percentage of positive tests than in February.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Anthrax	0	4	0
Blackleg	0	2	2
Brucellosis	1	13	0
Trichomoniasis	65	197	342
Swine erysipelas	0	1	1
Swine cholera	0	40	27
Swine plague	21	10	7
Strangles	160	114	118
Equine infectious abortion	0	31	5
Equine infectious anemia	21	35	43
Chick pullorum	2,149	2,042	2,804

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dairy Inspection

8. Inspectors examined 29,228 samples of ordinary milk in February, four percent less than the number in the preceding month. Farm samples with substandard butterfat content increased 13 percent to 981. The number of special and goat milk inspections in February remained relatively constant.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Farm inspections	8,814	10,335
Samples examined	30,476	29,228
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	557	516
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	867	981
Plant inspections	3,304	5,289
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	137	222
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	268	246
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	4	4
Samples examined	6	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	1
Plant inspections	6	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0	0

Goat Milk

January

February

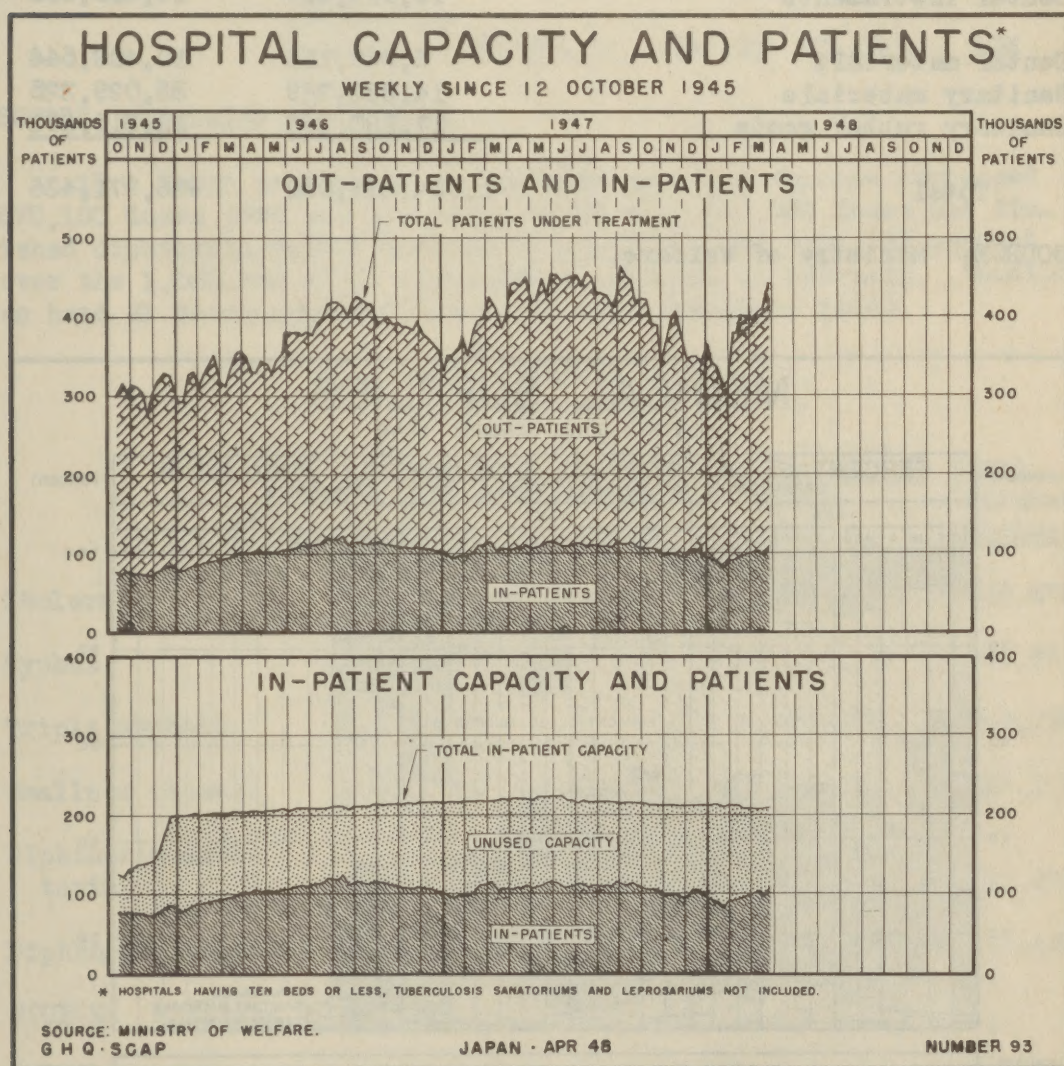
Farm inspections	35	33
Samples examined	52	50
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2	1
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	9	8

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. A total of 193 goats, 108 light draft horses, 70 Yorkshire hogs and 25 Holstein bulls were processed through the animal quarantine stations at Hakodate, Yokohama and Moji in 1947.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. Japanese civilian hospitals numbered 3,472 in March and had a total capacity of 308,996, an increase of 43 hospitals and 863 beds over the February figure.



Nursing Affairs

11. The fourth public health refresher course commenced 5 April at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, with 63 students representing 45 prefectures.

12. The third series of midwifery courses was completed 10 April in Takashima City in Kagawa Prefecture. Three hundred twenty-seven midwives representing Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi and Kagawa Prefectures attended the course.

SUPPLY

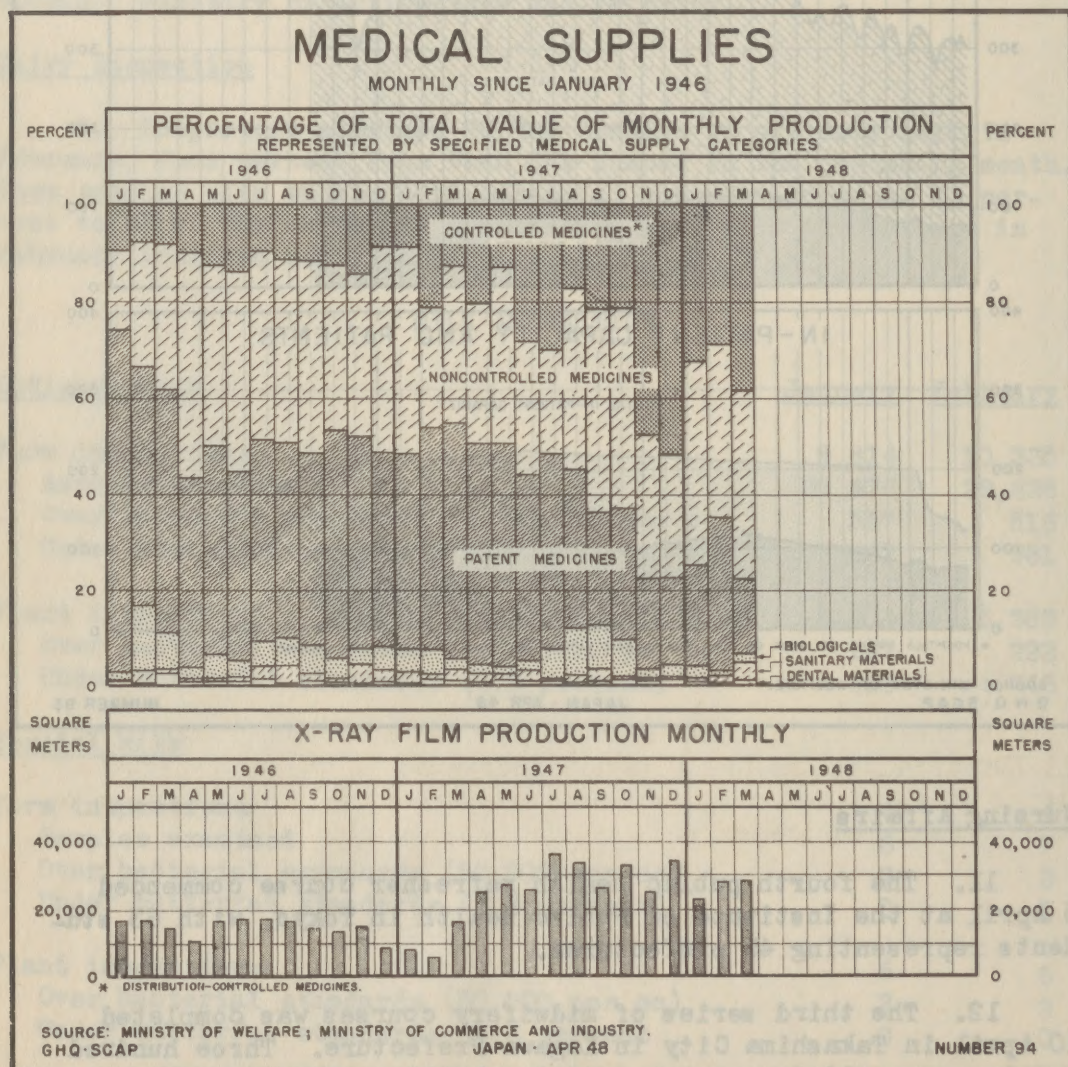
Production

13. Medical and dental supplies produced in March were valued at ¥ 926,971,436, a decrease of ¥ 127,522,614 from February but almost double the 1947 monthly average.

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES (yen)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Controlled medicines	290,491,252	337,559,363
Noncontrolled medicines	363,513,917	343,623,144
Patent medicines	325,794,165	138,555,402
Biologicals	9,282,600	16,495,544
Medical instruments	17,115,012	18,577,834
Dental instruments	15,119,439	16,405,688
Dental materials	6,765,114	10,409,544
Sanitary materials	14,832,389	33,029,225
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>11,580,262</u>	<u>12,315,692</u>
Total	1,054,494,050	926,971,436

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



14. Penicillin produced in March amounted to 157,019 vials of 100,000 oxford units each, an increase of 138 percent over the February production and the largest monthly output since the initiation of the program. The surface method of cultivation in March accounted for 111,941 vials of 100,000 oxford units each, and the submerged cultivation for 45,078 vials.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Average First Quarter 1948</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,569.0	2,928	4,111	40
Bismuth subsalicylate	liter	671.3	907	581	-36
Mapharsen	kilogram	55.6	48	33	-31
Penicillin	vials of 100,000 oxford units	88,400.0	66,100	157,019	138

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. March production of finished smallpox vaccine increased 570,150 doses over the preceding month to 2,210,360 doses and finished diphtheria toxoid vaccine output increased over 132 percent over the 1,550,540 cubic centimeters produced in February. Vaccines on hand 31 March were sufficient to meet emergency needs.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in March</u>		<u>On Hand 31 March</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	875,300	4,233,870
Typhus	-	-	-	608,865
Triple typhoid	8,420,160	-	6,653,460	4,013,890
Smallpox (doses)	1,449,710	2,210,360	14,266,200	1,335,200
Diphtheria anti-toxin	-	88,730	-	212,978
Diphtheria toxoid	3,109,200	3,603,960	6,158,280	2,492,492

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. With the exception of 10 percent DDT dust, production of all DDT products and DDT sprayers increased in March. Adequate stocks of all types of insect and rodent control supplies were on hand to meet requirements.

PRODUCTION OF INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Rattraps, spring type	each	0	1,200
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	1,500	0
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,370	3,333
10 percent DDT dust (utilizing American concentrate)	pound	605,000	408,980
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	5,287	134,181
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	gallon	0	70,000
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	12,762	18,407
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	7,326	10,360
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	3,160	4,150
Sprayers, hand type, one-half	each	3,400	3,500
DDT dusters	each	9,000	7,000
Power dusters	each	27	24

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. With the exception of ultrashortwave and infrared-ray equipment production of X-ray and electrotherapy equipment in March increased over the preceding month.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
X-ray equipment	170	352
Ultrashortwave equipment	71	38
Ultraviolet-ray equipment	6	101
Infrared-ray equipment	1	1
Luminous screen	21	188
Intensifying screen	138	489
Electrosurgical apparatus	7	14

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. Production of X-ray film in March amounted to 28,209 square meters, compared with 28,111 square meters in February. It was approximately 14 percent over the average 1947 monthly output and 16 percent more than the average 1946 monthly production.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION (dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	3,201	0
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	1,158	1,084
5 x 7	3,376	3,086
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	5,282	2,389
8 x 10	3,547	2,798
10 x 12	13,111	12,916
11 x 14	422	0
14 x 17	2,654	4,266
Dental	500	940
R 120	0	256

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of gauze, bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton was lower in March than the average 1947 monthly output because of the decreased deliveries of American raw cotton to the spinning and weaving mills.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Gauze	108,638	43,340
Bandage cloth	53,493	31,933
Absorbent cotton	<u>128,876</u>	<u>155,335</u>
Total	291,004	230,608

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Glass syringes manufactured in March numbered 352,409 pieces, a decrease of 36,399 pieces from the February production and 46,902 from the average 1947 monthly output. Production declined because sufficient stocks of all types and sizes of glass syringes were on hand.

21. Number of laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in March increased 31 percent over the 44,029 animals supplied in February and 77 percent over the average 1947 monthly figure.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Guinea pigs	2,393	2,677
Rats	742	694
Rabbits	1,005	1,305
White mice	<u>39,889</u>	<u>52,963</u>
Total	44,029	57,909

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Distribution

22. Medical supplies and instruments distributed in March were valued at ¥ 991,651,358, a decrease of ¥ 87,828,662 from the revised February total. The value of patent medicines distributed in March declined to ¥ 160,692,183, about 48 percent of the February total.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS
(yen)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Former Army and Navy medicines	-	1,192,359
Former Army and Navy surgical instruments	32,146	2,244,747
Surgical instruments	14,280,921	18,552,442
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	19,928,041	24,818,294

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Rubber medical items	8,166,716	8,235,446
Cotton sanitary materials	17,524,532	23,416,592
Controlled medicines	112,433,735	312,687,422
Noncontrolled medicines	394,856,319	439,811,873
Patent medicines	336,600,286	160,692,183

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

23. The number of medicines designated for controlled distribution was reduced from 124 to 85 on 10 March due to production increases in those items released from the controlled list.

24. In March 9,085 grams of gold were distributed for dental use.

NARCOTICS

25. On 29 February 80,019 persons were registered to handle narcotics, an increase of 3,766 over the January total.

26. Persons arrested for violations of narcotics regulations in February numbered 71, of whom 13 were registered persons and 58 were nonregistrants. Six registered narcotics handlers and 23 unregistered persons were convicted. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 3,000 fine to six months' penal sentence and ¥ 1,000 fine and for nonregistrants from ¥ 1,000 fine to two years' penal servitude. In addition charges against 17 defendants were dropped because of lack of evidence.

Forty-eight narcotics registrants were admonished and five cases were disposed of administratively for minor technical violations.

27. Thefts of narcotics in February totaled 25 and losses of supplies through fires numbered six.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

28. Welfare payments in March amounted to ¥ 408,285,028, an increase of ¥ 32,065,880 over the preceding month. Assistance in kind was ¥ 56,131,208, compared with ¥ 23,435,969 in February. Persons receiving aid during the month numbered 2,077,031, of whom 137,450 were in institutions, compared with 2,020,410 and 135,684 in February. See chart on the opposite page.

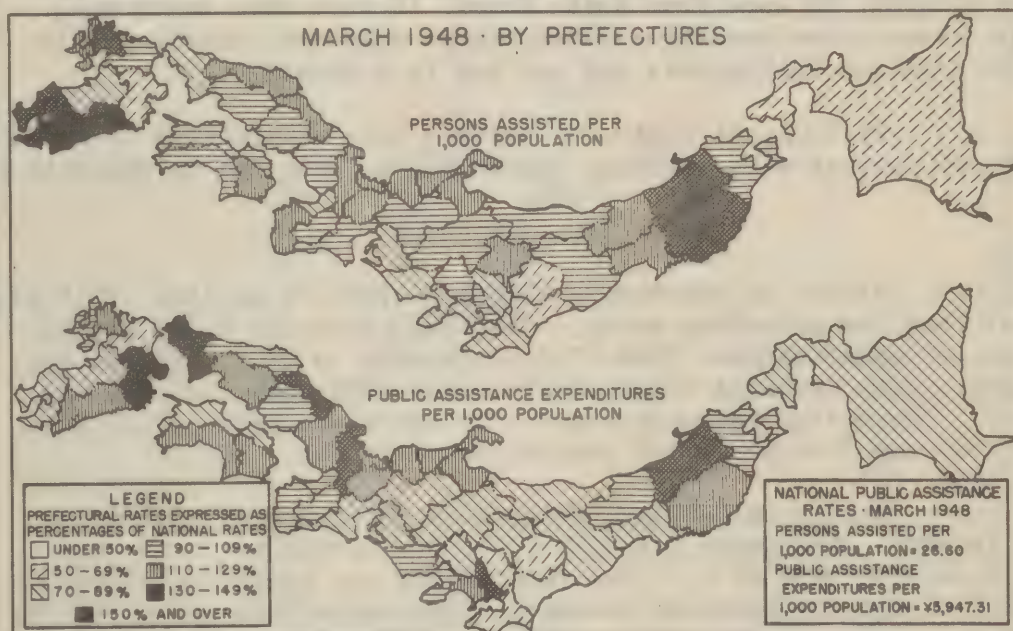
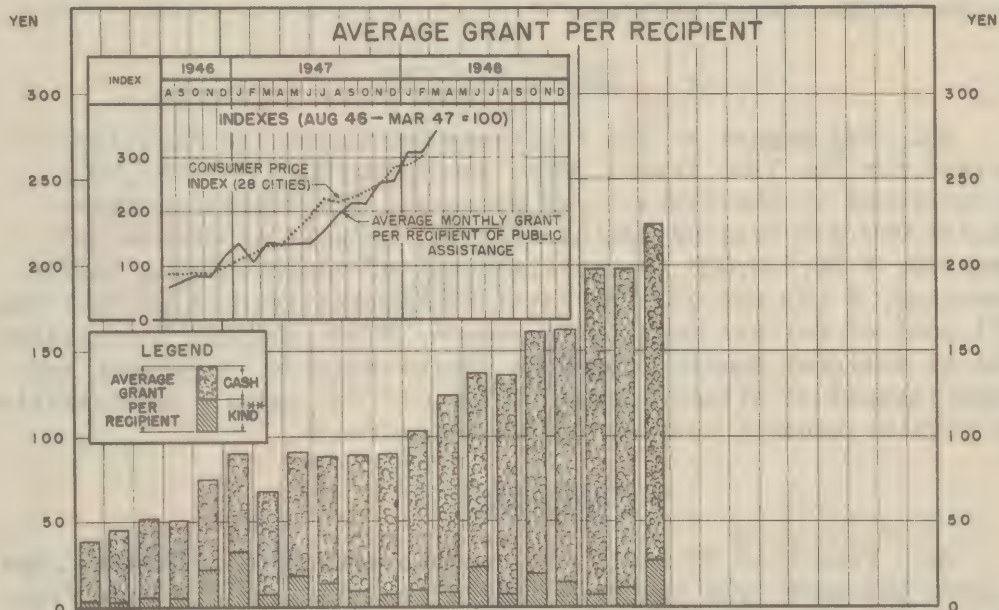
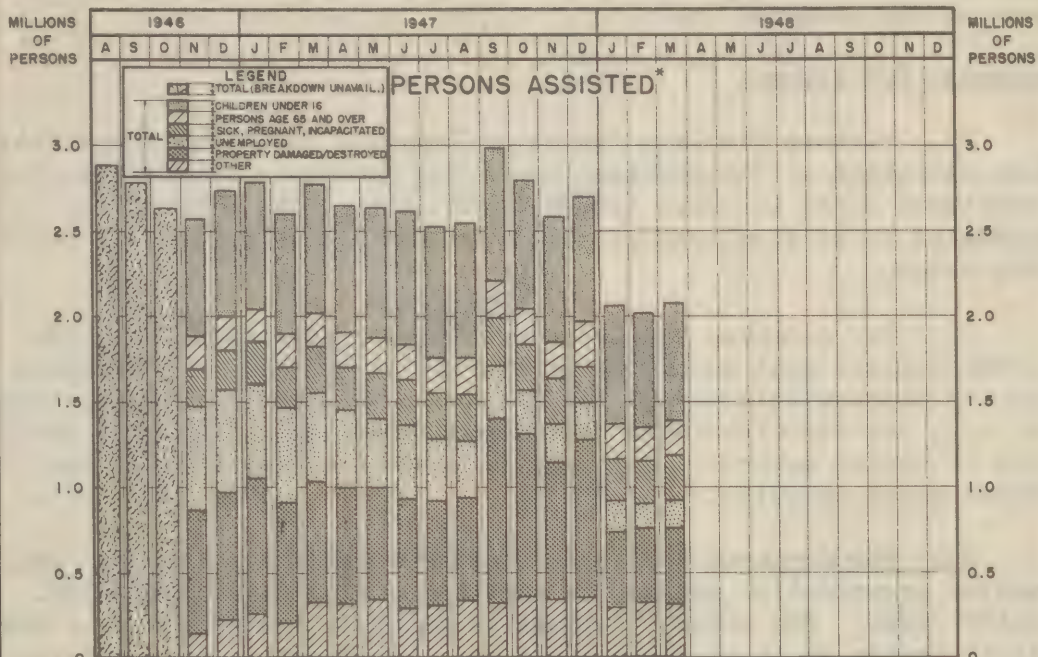
29. The National Central Child Welfare Board, created under the Child Welfare Law which was made effective 1 April, held its initial meeting 23 April. The Board, appointed by the Minister of Welfare, is composed of 45 members representing industrial groups, labor organizations, religious bodies, social workers, newspaper publishers, broadcasting industry and other groups interested in the welfare of children. The purpose of the Board is to advise the Minister of Welfare concerning the problems of pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

30. Ten shipments of LARA relief supplies, including 361.81 metric tons of food, 107.88 metric tons of clothing and shoes and 4.05 metric tons of miscellaneous supplies, were received in Yokohama from 5 to 19 April.

LARA supplies received in Japan since the arrival of the first shipment 1 November 1946 and until the 64th shipment 19 April totaled 4,437.37 metric tons, of which 3,384.07 were food, 914.39 were clothing including shoes, 59.24 were medicines and 79.67 were miscellaneous items.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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31. The official closing date of the National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, was extended to 30 April. By 23 April ¥ 566,080,566 or 83.4 per cent of the national quota of ¥ 678,200,000 was collected.

Japanese Red Cross

32. Picture displays depicting Japanese Red Cross activities were exhibited at the Japanese Red Cross Society's exhibition at a department store in Tokyo from 6 to 25 April. The exhibit is scheduled to be displayed at the Hiroshima Goodwill Festival beginning 3 May.

33. The Japanese Red Cross and the Ministry of Welfare decided 13 April that under the provisions of the National Disaster Law the responsibilities of the Red Cross in times of disaster are to carry out administration of emergency medical and nursing services including maternity care and to coordinate services of non-governmental agencies.

34. The Japanese Red Cross decided to maintain its own fund-raising organization and not to affiliate with the National Community Chest. The Society desires to maintain its identity as the single agency in Japan responsible for the direction and administration of Red Cross services.

SOCIAL SECURITY

35. The budget of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare for the 1948 fiscal year, amounting to ¥ 910,256,000, was approved by the Ministry of Finance. The budget includes ¥ 5,797,000 for cost of administration, appeals procedure and research, ¥ 58,239,000 for partial cost of administering health insurance, ¥ 182,482,000 for total administrative and partial benefit cost of Welfare Pension Insurance, ¥ 565,958,000 for partial cost of National Health Insurance administration, personnel and establishment of clinics and ¥ 97,780,000 for total administrative and partial benefit cost of Seamen's Insurance.

REPATRIATION

36. From 2 to 29 April 396 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 159 were from the Netherlands East Indies, 125 were from the Ryukyus, 88 were from South Korea, 13 were from South East Asia areas, five were from China, three were from Manchuria, two were from the Philippines and one was from Hawaii.

By 29 April 5,842,095 persons were repatriated to Japan and 764,900 persons were awaiting repatriation. See map on opposite page.

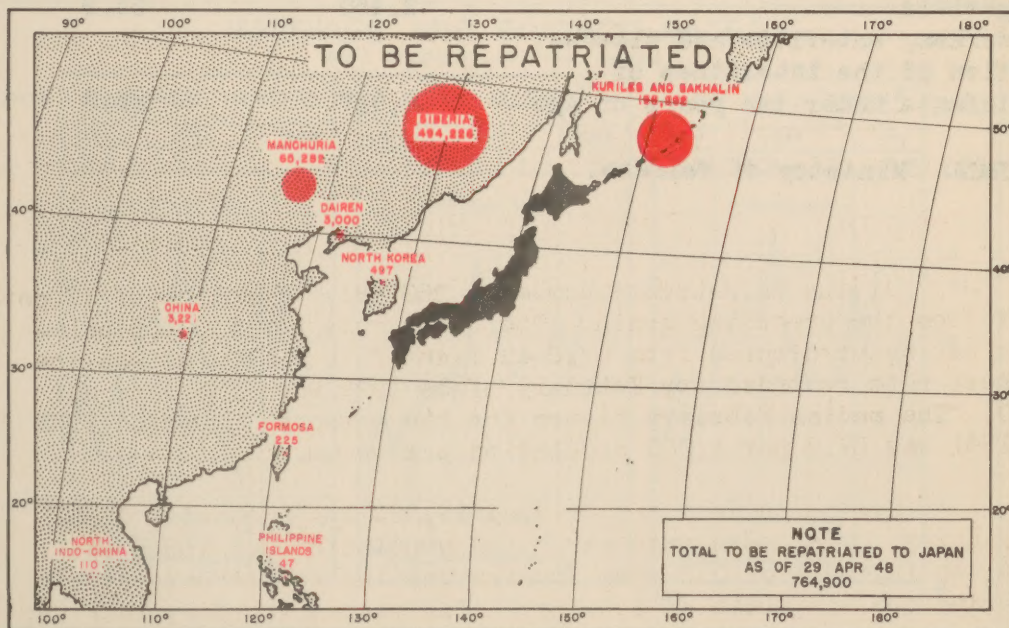
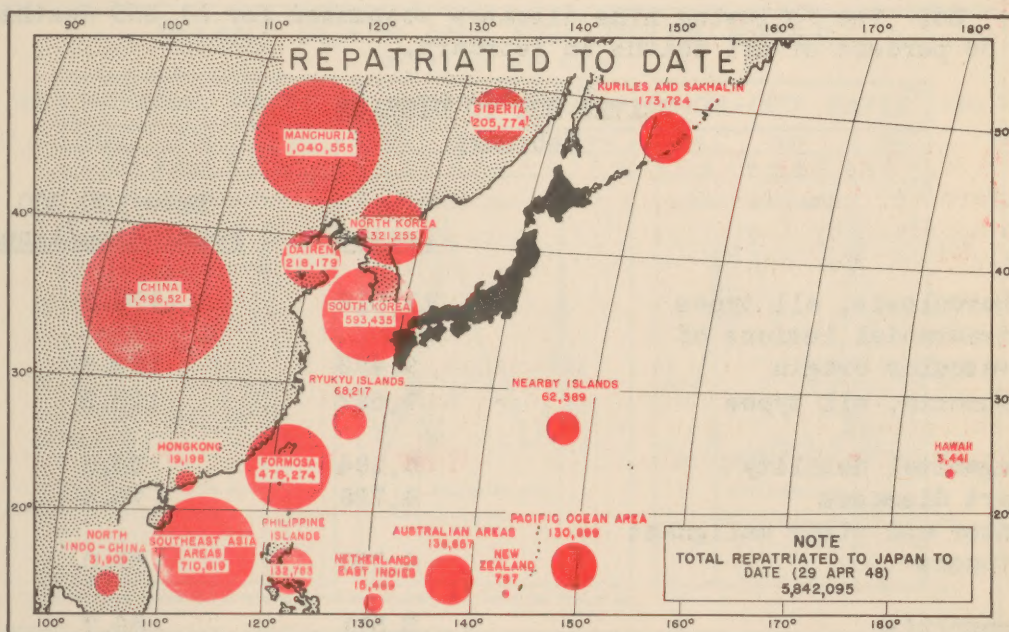
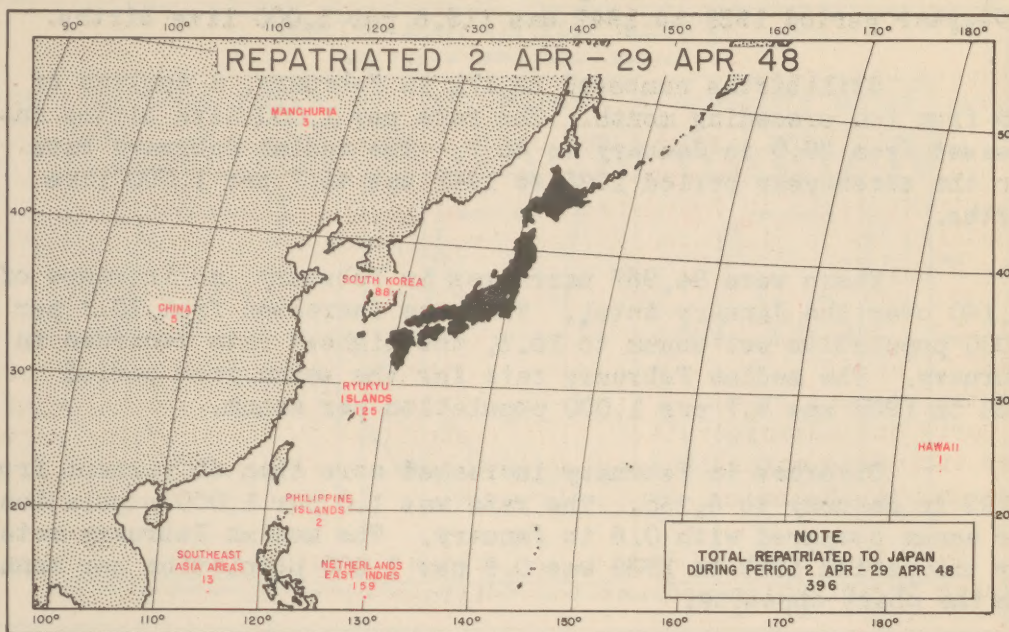
VITAL STATISTICS

37. Births in February numbered 260,481, a decline of 17 per cent from the preceding month. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum dropped from 47.6 in January to 42.1, but was the highest rate recorded for February since 1929 when the rate was 43.0. The median February figure for the seven-year period 1935 to 1941 was 37.4 per 1,000 population per annum.

Deaths in February totaled 89,283 compared with 93,681 in January. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum was 14.4, an increase of 0.2 over January but the lowest rate ever recorded for the month of February. The median February rate for the seven-year period 1935 to 1941 was 19.7 per 1,000 population per annum.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 29 APRIL 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
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NUMBER 96

Infant deaths declined from 20,777 in January to 19,630 in February. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 75.4 compared with 66.0 in January. The median February rate for the five-year period 1938 to 1942 was 116.6 per 1,000 live births.

Stillbirths numbered 12,171 in February, a decline of 115 from the preceding month. The rate per 1,000 live births increased from 39.0 in January to 46.7. The median February rate for the seven-year period 1935 to 1941 was 46.7 per 1,000 live births.

There were 94,967 marriages in February, an increase of 24,140 over the January total. The rate increased from 10.7 per 1,000 population per annum to 15.3, the highest rate recorded in February. The median February rate for the seven-year period 1932 to 1938 was 9.7 per 1,000 population per annum.

Divorces in February increased more than 65 percent from 3,793 in January to 6,265. The rate was 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum compared with 0.6 in January. The median February rate for the period 1932 to 1938 was 0.8 per 1,000 population per annum. See the chart opposite.

38. The following nine diseases accounted for 51,859 deaths, of 58 percent of all deaths in February.

DEATHS DUE TO DISEASE
February

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/100,000 Population/Annum</u>
Tuberculosis, all types	11,019	178.1
Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,453	152.8
Pneumonia, all types	7,667	123.9
Congenital debility	5,184	83.8
Heart diseases	4,728	76.4
Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,020	65.0
Bronchitis	3,511	56.7
Nephritis	3,460	55.9
Diarrhea, enteritis and ulcera- tion of the intestines of infants under two years of age	2,817	45.5

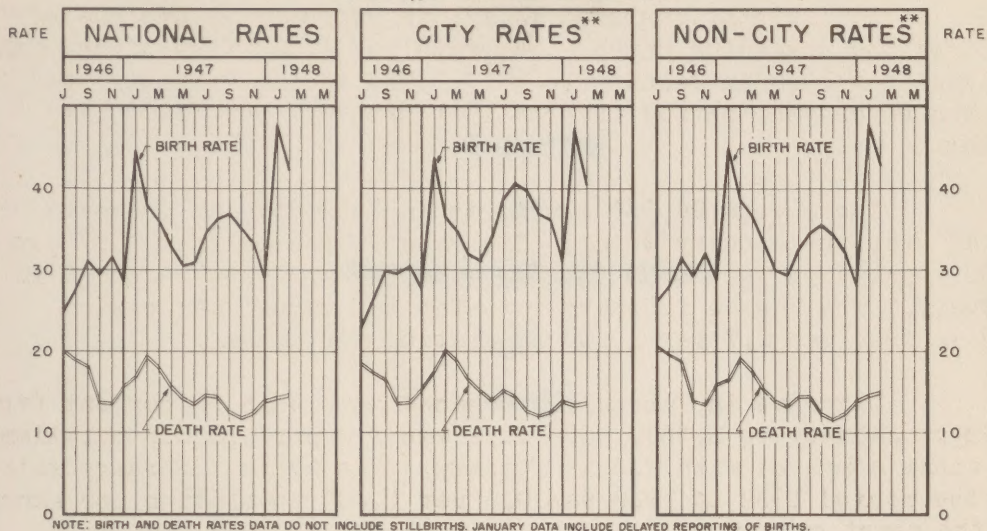
SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

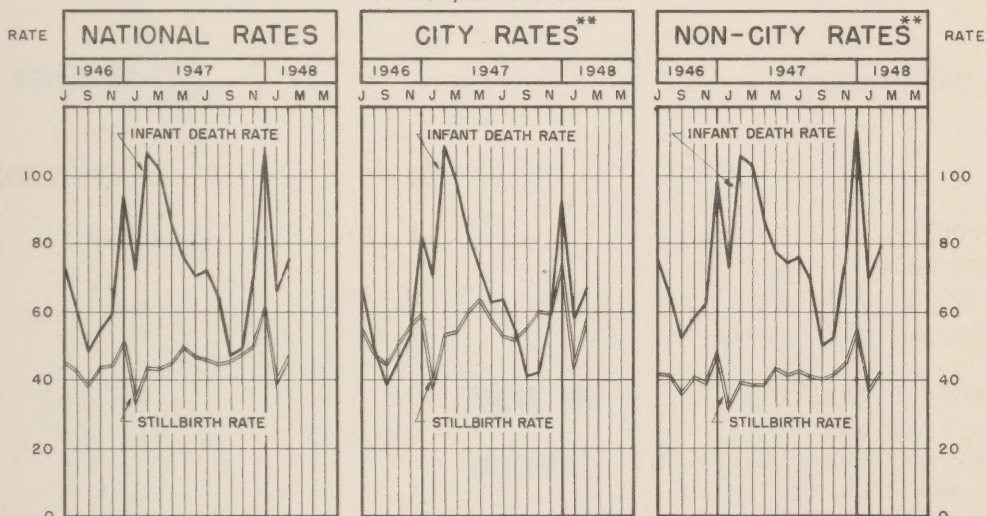
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM*



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS. JANUARY DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.

INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

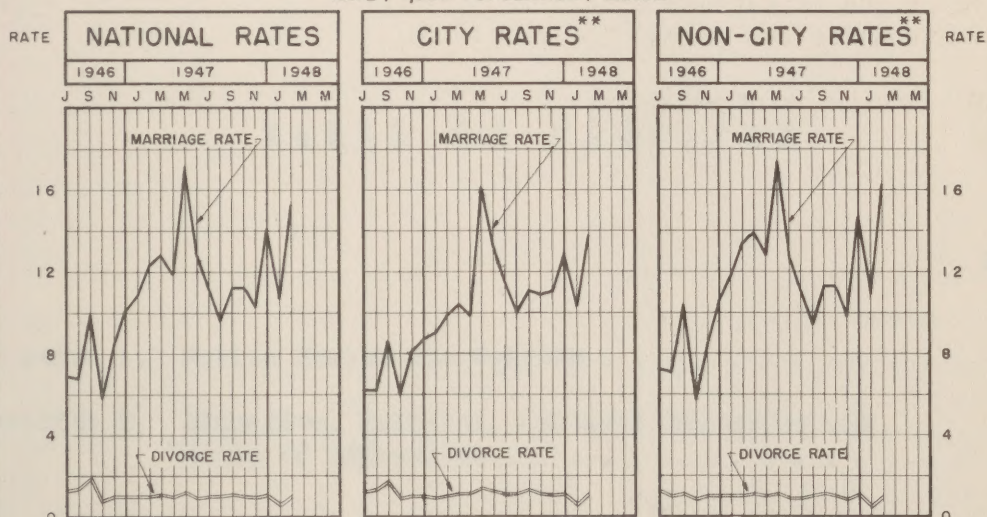
RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM*



* RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION AND DATA OF THE PERSON

NAME	[Faint text]		
DATE OF BIRTH	[Faint text]		
PLACE OF BIRTH	[Faint text]		
EDUCATION	[Faint text]		
RELIGION	[Faint text]		
MARRIAGE	[Faint text]		
CHILDREN	[Faint text]		
PROFESSION	[Faint text]		
RESIDENCE	[Faint text]		
TELEPHONE	[Faint text]		
VEHICLE	[Faint text]		
OTHER	[Faint text]		

SECTION 2

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DATA

WEIGHT	HEIGHT	TEMPERATURE	PULSE	BLOOD PRESSURE
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
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[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]

SECTION 3

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE DATA

MARRIAGE	DIVORCE	RE-MARRIAGE	RE-DIVORCE
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]	[Faint text]
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